

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY..... NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

The Fraud on the New York Soldiers' Vote.

We have already noticed the discovery of the frauds of Gov. Seymour's election agents on the soldiers' votes, and of the arrest of some of the agents. On the 27th of October one of the agents, M. J. Ferry, seeing there was no chance of escape—that the Military Commission had secured full evidence of the facts, plead guilty and made the following confession:

"I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged, but it was in the presence of Orville R. Wood, of Clinton county, New York; it was done in my office, No. 55 Fayette street, Baltimore; I am, and have been for the past two years, the Agent of the State of New York, appointed by Gov. Seymour, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York; I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week at my office; he came and represented himself as an agent of the Central Committee of his county to look after its local ticket; we talked about the ways in which votes could be taken; it was agreed that we should sign the names of soldiers and officers, and then send them home to have the local tickets filled in; I made out such papers; I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them; I cannot tell what names we signed; the papers are in the bundle now on the table; I did not sign the names of officers, but Donahue signed any quantity of them; there was a large package of these papers left with me, which I destroyed; that package contained over two hundred; Donahue signed them all; the idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxon; he is from the western part of the State of New York. I do not know from what county; he is not in the service; he is a State agent; I cannot say at what time it was first proposed to forge these papers, but it was about two weeks ago; I do not think there was any body present but Donahue and myself; when Maxon first proposed to forge papers; there was a man named G. M. Bundy in my office; he is now in New York; also a man named H. Newcomb; I never saw him until he came there; he is a lawyer in Albany; part of the forged papers were made in my office, and part brought there; they were usually brought in a bundle tied up; I do not know who brought them; I had no letters from Peter Cagger except what were found in my desk; I never knew of any correspondence on this subject with Gen. Farrell, the commissary of subsistence, except the package which you have; the package contained a lot of blank envelopes and forms of attorney, with a letter from Gen. Farrell marked 'confidential,' which contained a list of names of residents of Columbia county.

I did not let any one know that I destroyed the forged papers left with me, but told my associates that I sent them to different parts of the State to be mailed; a young man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying if I had any spare blanks to send them over to Washington; I am not certain that he did or did not say anything about there being twenty men over there who would attend to these matters; I do not know how many forged papers were sent off, but I heard them say they sent them from Washington by the dry goods box full; I do not recollect hearing them talk desparingly, but they talked quite jubilantly and confidently. I sent a package of forged papers to Gen. Farrell with the following letter:

"BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1864.

"My Dear Sir—If you are energetic you will be able to get the within votes all arranged for the 8th of November. I should have done more to them, but I have not time. They are all on the square, the same as the Blacks get theirs. Neither would bear close scrutiny. Ed. Donahue said send them on to you, and I have done it.

"Truly yours,

"DEMOCRAT.

"P. S.—They are all soldiers—company and regiment all O. K. The rest I have nothing to say. If you have no use for them send them back.

M. J. FERRY.

"85 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Ferry then entered a plea of guilty, which was accepted, and the Judge Advocate recommended him to the clemency of the court.

This concludes the investigation so far as Ferry's case is concerned, and Donahue will be gratified in his desire to have his case tried separately.

Henry Newcomb, implicated by Ferry, has also made a complete and full confession.

The trial of Donahue was proceeded with. We have not room for the proceedings in full; and will have to forego their publication. But we extract the subjoined paragraphs. Among his correspondence which was seized, some rich epistles were found, such as can be imagined to come from genuine Copperheads. The Baltimore American, referring to the trial, says:

One fact was elicited that will give our readers an insight into the way elections are "managed" in New York. While extolling on his achievements in the way of ballot box stuffing Donahue explained what he styled the "marrow-fat" system, which he asserted he had used in the election in his ward in Albany, of which he was one of the Inspectors. The "marrow-fat" is made by closely pressing together a number of tickets—say ten or twenty—which are passed to the Judge as one ticket and the Judge in placing them in the box, gives it a little shake, when they separate, and represent so many distinct ballots. But how is the list of voters kept by the clerks of election made tally with the number of tickets in the box? Nothing is easier, in the hands of such accomplished politicians as New York produces. The clerk "is all right," and at a given signal he enters upon the poll-books as many names as the "marrow-fat" contains votes, his colleague on the outside of the window having, of course, previously arranged the whole affair, and when the returns come to be counted at the close of the election everything is "square." Such is the Copperhead idea of a "free ballot," and in defense of which they assert themselves prepared to have a "free fight."

Mr. Oliver K. Woods, of Clinton county New York, testified:

Resides at West Chazy, Clinton county, New York; is a merchant; came to Baltimore as the agent of the Union Committee of his county to assist in procuring the soldiers' votes in this city; visited Fort McHenry, and there met Captain McDermott, who was present at the February Council. He came to his office and told all about the

ral soldiers from Clinton county, stopped there two or three days; in a conversation with Captain McDermott in relation to the voting of the soldiers, he remarked that there had been some "cheater playing," and his suspicious were aroused; also visited Newton University Hospital, and from what we heard there suspected that something was wrong; went to the office of the State agency, 55 West Fayette street, and there met Mr. Ferry, asked him how things were getting along, giving him to understand that he (Wood) belonged to the McClellan party; Ferry desired to know if he had a commission from Gov. Seymour; he told him that he had not, but he represented his County Committee; Ferry desired to see his commission; said he had none, but had a list of soldiers of his county, which appeared to satisfy Ferry; told Ferry that he came to Baltimore to get the vote of the 1st New York, was informed that it had been taken—McClellan received 400 votes and Lincoln 11; he expressed surprise at the small number of votes polled for Lincoln when Ferry said that when Union votes came into that office they were all right when they went out, and that they were doing more here than he thought of.

Mr. Wood said that on Saturday afternoon last he met Donahue, and Edward Newcomb, also of Albany; at Ferry's office considerable conversation ensued about the latter's telegraphing to Washington for Donahue to come to Baltimore; Donahue said he was on the eve of starting to City Point, as he had received a pass, etc., from the War Department; the party then separated for the night, with the understanding that they were to meet at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, in order that a sufficient number of blanks be fixed up to give employment to Ferry, who had used nearly all of his supply; met on Sunday, according to appointment; Newcomb said he understood that there were about twenty men in Washington busily engaged in sending ballots to New York in dry goods boxes; Ferry, Donahue, Newcomb and Wood seated themselves at a table and began filling up blanks, both the powers of attorney and the envelopes in which they are enclosed; and Newcomb wrote one name in the blanks and Donahue another generally the last.

[Several blanks were produced, all bearing the signature of "C. G. Arthur, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General," as the officer in whose presence the affidavit was made and the signature of the witnesses affixed—all sets of powers of attorney, the blanks all filled and ready to be deposited in the ballot box as soon as a ticket was inserted. One package of thirty, in which the names had all been forged, was identified by Mr. Wood as the work of Donahue. Among the names fraudulently inserted were those of Lieut. Col. Murphy, of the 7th New York Artillery, and Capt. Smith, of the 93d New York.]

A roll purporting to be a list of sick and wounded New York soldiers, under treatment at the Jarvis hospital, in this city, was shown. It contained about four hundred names. Mr. Wood testified that Ferry informed him, in answer to a question, "that dead or alive, they all had cast a good vote."

Newcomb's confession fully confirmed Ferry and all the witnesses.

The Commission found Ferry and Donahue guilty and sentenced them to imprisonment for life. The President approved the sentence. The trials of Col. North and others will be proceeded with.

The Indiana Treason Trial.—Evidence of J. J. Bingham.

We have heretofore published some of the evidence in the trial of Dodd for treason, announced the arrest of Harrison, Heffren, Bingham and others. Harrison and Bingham turned State witnesses. On the 28th October Mr. Bingham was examined. Here is a synopsis of his evidence:

Joseph J. Bingham, editor of the State Sentinel and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; a Third Degree member and a Grand Councilor of the Sons of Liberty, testified before the Military Commission to-day as follows: I joined the American Knights in October or November 1863, at Military Hall, then leased to the Democratic Club of this city. It was initiated then. Dodd, Harrison, M. Jacobs, Dr. Johnson, Vandegrift and others were present. In August or September I was introduced to P. C. Wright by Dodd. Wright gave his history and claimed to have found in the papers belonging to Gen. Gaines of New Orleans, the records of a secret society which existed during the Revolutionary War, of which Gen. Lee was President, and Madison, Jefferson and Washington were members. Wright designed to establish a similar order, and had come to this State for that purpose. He said it existed in Missouri, Illinois and the central American States and was to extend all over the world. He wanted Bingham to help found it here but he declined because he was opposed to secret societies. He asked other leaders to join. Most of them declined. It was understood that Dodd was to be a member. Dodd was an active leading Know-Nothing. Dodd urged Bingham to join, and said it was political and educational. A State University, to inculcate sound political doctrine, and a newspaper, were to be started. Dodd said he wanted to advise with the witness about many things. He could not, unless he joined the order, that he could not even tell the names of the members of the order, for the obligation bound him to such secrecy. He offered to put Bingham through informally. Bingham saw the seeds of discord for the party, if he did not join and unite the different elements against the Administration.

Dodd informed Bingham that he was a delegate to the State Council of November, 1863. He attended and took the Grand Council Degree. Dodd presided. Harrison was secretary. Mr. Vandegrift was at the meeting Dr. Athon, Joseph Ristine, L. D. Milligan and Mr. Cushman from the north part of the State. The Council was opened and committee appointed. Bingham was chairman of the committee on literature. He was present but an hour, when he retired and wrote his report, advising the postponement of the paper until funds were raised to support it a year, and the indefinite postponement of the University scheme. Dr. Bryant and Cushman were on the committee. He told Cushman he could not stay, and got him to read the report. Did not hear of any military appointments then, nor until after the exposure of the Sons of Liberty. He was notified by Dodd to attend the Grand Council of November 16. Was in twice that day. Heard Conklin, one of the Major Generals, speaking. He was called on for a report, and replied that he had not drilled any body, and had nobody to drill. It was his first idea that it was a military organization. He never read the Ritual, Constitution, or by-laws. Heffren was present at the February Council. He came to his office and told all about the

Order. Bingham said that he thought no good would come from the Order, and Heffren coincided with him and said it was a humbug. He concluded not to belong to the organization; paid his fees and asked Dodd if any formal withdrawal was necessary. Dodd said he could withdraw when he liked. He didn't consider himself a member after that, though his having been in the Order gave him the confidence of the members, and he had learned many things he otherwise would not have known.

Heard that Dodd delivered an address on the 16th of February. At that meeting Dr. Bowling, Dr. Bryant, Mr. Blake, of Terre Haute, Mr. Cushman and Squire McBride, of Evansville, were present, also Heffren. His next connection with the members of the Order was with Dodd, Bowles, Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and a Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, who met at his office. He supposed they were all members of the order. Judge Bullitt invited him down to the Palmer House to take whisky. He went there and found Coffin, a detective present. He didn't know that then, but thought him a Republican, and that they had queer company. He shook hands with him, and Coffin said "I have caught you at last." He asked Coffin what he meant as they were going to dinner. He passed it off with an anecdote. In the afternoon he met Jos. E. McDonald, and told him about Coffin, and he said he was a detective. He told McDonald it was a singular secret society where detectives met with its members. He talked with McDonald frequently about the order, but had not told him he was a member at that time. That was the middle or latter part of May. Shortly after the first Sunday in June, Stidger was introduced to him in his office. Dodd called him private Secretary to Bullitt. It was remarked that Bullitt thought Coffin had compromised him. He knew of the meeting of the Council in June, but was not present and knew nothing of its proceedings. Had seen Bowles before the 1st of August. Once he came to his office and talked over matters generally, and asked him if he knew Coffin was a detective. He told him he had it from McDonald.

On the 20 or 21st day of August Dodd called on him to issue, as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, a call for a mass meeting on the 16th of August. He asked his word of honor that he would not reveal anything he might say. Bingham furnished it. Dodd said a rebellion had been determined on at the Council of the 16th, held at Chicago, which consisted of four members from Indiana, four from Missouri, four from Illinois and four from Kentucky. Dodd, Bowles and Bullitt were present. Dodd said they arranged there to release the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Camp Chase, Ohio, Camp Morton, Indiana, and Camp Douglas, Illinois, and the released prisoners at Camp Douglas were to release those at Rock Island. At the same time they were to rise in Louisville and seize the Government stores and property. Bingham was astonished. Dodd wanted a mass meeting called under pretense of opposing the draft, and instructing the Chicago delegates. Bingham refused. Dodd wanted him to call a Congressional convention to nominate a Congressman, as a cover for his revolution. Bingham refused. Dodd went to McDonald to have him influence Bingham to call the convention. Bingham thought he ought to reveal the plot, and tried McDonald with the watchword, "What success," to know whether the secret had been intrusted to him. He found it had not, and imparted it to McDonald on August 4. They could not determine what to do, and agreed to meet again.

Next day, while going home, he met McDonald Kerr, of New Albany, and said, "What success?" He answered, "Do you know anything?" The people are all alarmed in our part of the State, in Washington, Harrison and Floyd counties, with the idea that a revolution is in progress. They are selling their crops because they think greenbacks safer." Kerr went on and revealed Dodd's scheme. Both then went to McDonald's. Kerr told him this plot. Bingham did not then tell McDonald of his withdrawal from the Order, but was understood to still belong. Kerr's information involved Dr. Athon. Morton was to be put out of the way, and Athon to be Governor. They went to Athon's house, called him up, and he denied any knowledge of the plot. They met at McDonald's office next morning and invited prominent Democrats to meet them. McDonald, Judge A. L. Roache, William Hutchenson, Aquilla Jones, Sam'l H. Buskorn, Jos. Ristine, Dr. Yeagle, Col. Calloway and others were there. Kerr told his story. They said the revolution must be stopped. Dodd and John C. Walker were called in. They did not then acknowledge that they had not abandoned it, it was his interest to inform the authorities and have them arrested. Dodd and Walker then spoke very earnestly about public affairs, saying the Government could not be restored under the old state of things, and nothing would save it but a forcible revolution. An appeal to the ballot-box was futile; the people would resist the draft, and they ought to direct the revolution, rather than let it direct them. Dodd and Walker promised to stop it, and it was understood they sent such orders to the various counties. Bingham didn't inform the authorities because he thought they knew it, because it was agreed that notice of the uprising should be given by publishing a barbecue near Louisville. The revolution was to take place the day after the barbecue. Kerr said Bullitt, and other prominent members of the order were arrested because of that notice; and that many left the State for Canada.

Bingham thought this so important that he called the Democratic Central Committee together August 13th, to consult on its effect on the party. Another reason why he did not inform the authorities was because he didn't wish to injure his party in the coming election. There was danger of that, if the revolution was made public. Dodd was here for two weeks and Walker for ten days. He told them they would be arrested and they left. Dodd claimed that the scheme was true until Kerr charged it upon him. At the two days' meeting of the Central Committee, August 12th, this revolutionary plot was discussed. They said the plot must be dropped. Walker was called to the meeting and assured the Committee that it was stopped, August 11th. Walker told Bingham he must be at the Bates House to meet the rebel officers from Louisville, who were to consult him while en route to Chicago to release the rebel prisoners there, and notify them that the revolution was postponed. In August, about the time the arms were found in Dodd's building, a messenger brought him a communication, from Dodd and Walker, then in Chicago, professing to be addressed to the Committee of thirteen asking its publication in the Sentinel. He examined it, and refused to publish it. They proposed to publish it at Dodd's office, but Bingham having an interest, said they should not publish it, and sent it back to Walker.

Mr. Oliver K. Woods, of Clinton county New York, testified:

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General Orders!!

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY.,
Lexington, Ky., October 26, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

It has come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that persons, in this Military District, in public speeches and otherwise, are encouraging their partisans to go to the polls armed at the ensuing election, under the false pretense that the military mediate illegal interference.

A more effectual means of inciting the large rebel element in our midst to acts of violence, and deterring peaceable and orderly citizens from attending the polls, could not be well devised.

The Commanding General is resolved, so far as the means at his disposal will allow, to have a fair and free election, and to this end every aid will be afforded to the officers of the election in enforcing the State laws upon the subject, both as to the admission of qualified voters and the exclusion of those who are disqualified.

The rebel element in our midst, whether resident or sojourning from other States has no right to interfere in our elections; and those who are known as adherents of the cause of the rebellion will not be permitted to indulge in seditions discussions, attend political meetings or the places of voting on election day. They must remain quiet or leave the State. The Act of the Legislature above referred to:

"An act to amend Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, entitled Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or enter into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having entered into such service of either the so-called Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this Act is passed, or shall take up and continue in arms against the military forces of the United States, or State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature by general or special statute.

Sec. 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on to exercise any of the Constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this Act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

Sec. 3. That this Act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage."

All acts voluntarily done by a citizen, and designed or intended by him, to aid or assist those in arms, against the United States, or State of Kentucky, are abominated by the State.

"Aid and assistance" may be given to those in arms by words as well as acts, as, for instance, by giving valuable information, persuading and inducing persons to enlist in the rebel service &c.

It is perfectly easy for discreet and patriotic officers of the election to distinguish, under the terms of this law, legal, from disenchanted voters. Those officers, and not suspected persons applying to vote, are the judges, both of the sense of the oath to be administered, and of the legal effect of the facts disclosed.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.

First District—N. R. BLACK.

Second District—Ed. R. WEIR.

Third District—J. H. LOWRY.

Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.

Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.

Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.

Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.

Eighth District—M. L. RICE.

Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

It has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our HEAVENLY FATHER to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workmen in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has been pleased to anoint and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford us to reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to ALMIGHTY GOD, the beneficent CREATOR AND RULER OF THE UNIVERSE; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the GREAT DISPOSER OF EVENTS for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

What next? Ben. Wood's New York Daily News lauds Gov. Bramlette through half a column, and Wendell Phillips through a column!

Maj. Gen. Dix has issued an order stating that reliable information is in his possession that the rebel agents in Canada are sending over to New York a large number of refugees in those Provinces to vote for McClellan and Pendleton at the coming election, and then to commence a system of robbery, and rapine, and murder.

Maj. Gen. Hooker has issued an order informing the public that he has received information that it is the intention of a large body of men on the northern frontier to so organize at the ensuing November election as to cast illegal votes and interfere with the elections, and directing all officers to be prepared to prevent them.

Kentuckians, read the evidence of J. Bingham, the Chairman of the Indiana State Democratic Committee. He fully substantiates the treasonable purposes of the Democratic leaders, through the Sons of Liberty, to seize and destroy the Government property at Louisville; to assassinate Gov. Morton; to liberate the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, and other prisons, and to inaugurate a bloody attempt to overturn the Government.

Judge Bullitt is clearly implicated. No doubt Powell, Wickliffe, and all the "Democratic" leaders of Kentucky, as well as Indians, were in the secret and gave the atrocious plot their countenance! They are all for McClellan! What patriot can affiliate with them, and vote for McClellan and Pendleton?

Can Honest Men Vote with them?

Our readers will find in another column the confession of one of the principal conspirators to defraud the soldiers and people of New York. The evidence and letters submitted were conclusive of the guilt of the parties. Gov. Seymour, Peter Cagger and other leading McClellanites are as guilty as Terry and Donahue. These parties are all for McClellan, and thus resort to fraud to beat Mr. Lincoln. They are political traitors and scoundrels. Can honest men vote with them? They are the leaders of the party in New York that put McClellan and Pendleton in the field. To vote with them will be at least to partially justify their villainous conduct. Vote for Lincoln and Johnson, and thus show your detestation of the political scoundrelism of Seymour, North, Donahue, Ferry and their associates.

The Chairman of the Chicago Convention was August Belmont, a nephew of Slidell, and agent of the Rothschilds, heavy holders of the Confederate loan. The whole concern was playing into the hands of England and France.

We have no late news from the Army of the Potomac or Gen. Sheridan's department. We have only the broad, but agreeable assurance that all is well with General Sherman's army. Our special correspondent at Nashville tells us little directly relating to the movement of Sherman, but indirectly gives us a hopeful view of affairs in Tennessee, by showing the great impossibility of any successful advance by Hood.

Guerrillas Shot.

On the afternoon of November 2, eight guerrillas were brought to this place from Lexington. In the evening four of them were executed in retaliation for the murder of Mr. Graham, of Peaks Mill. On the 3d the other four were taken to New Castle and executed for the two negroes murdered last week by John Marshall. Four others will be executed on the 4th at Midway, in retaliation for the murder of Mr. Adam Harper.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature of Alabama, during its recent session, offering conciliatory terms to the Union authorities, and asking a cessation of hostilities. The resolution caused considerable discussions, and a strong Union sentiment was developed. The Legislature also refused to accede to the demand of the rebel authorities to provide the ways and means for strengthening the defences of Alabama. There is reason to believe that the statement made last spring is true, and a majority of the members of the Legislature are Union but the presence of rebel forces keep them from openly taking Union grounds.

It appears that practically the rebels unfurled the black banner. The massacre at Fort Pillow, was but a prelude to the system which they have adopted. Hood in his late flanking movement, at every post he demanded a surrender, stated that if the demand was not complied with, if he succeeded in taking the place the entire garrison would be put to the sword. Moseley carries his black flag with him; and the Richmond papers boast that some of Early's army take no prisoners. In Missouri, Bill Anderson, Frank Barnes, Todd, Quantrell, and others make it a point to kill every officer and soldier and Union man they come across, and burn and destroy their property. And now the rebel newspapers are urging the rebel authorities to use whatever money is necessary to employ incendiaries to burn Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and other Union cities. They state that the men are already in those cities ready to do the work, and the sum to pay them will not exceed a million, or one and a half millions of dollars! And for that sum, enough men can be employed to simultaneously fire each city in a hundred or more places, so as to render the entire destruction certain.

The Union Meeting.

The Union meeting on the 3d of November, in this city, was under the circumstances, a complete success. The day was very rainy and disagreeable. Yet the people came, and it was a most glorious meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Gooding, State Elector for Indiana, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Gen. Birbridge and Gen. G. C. Smith, during the afternoon, in most able and telling speeches—replete with facts and arguments, and were received by the crowded audience with hearty endorsement. A more enthusiastic assemblage never was held in Frankfort.

After supper, Maj. C. F. Burnam and Jas. Speed, Electors for President, and Major W. R. Kinney, spoke to a crowded hall. Their arguments and facts were incontrovertible.

There was a splendid Brass Band in attendance. Everything went off to the satisfaction and encouragement of the Union people. Let the voters do their duty on Tuesday next, and all will be well with Kentucky, as she proudly takes her place in the front rank for the Union and Government against the Chicago platform and nominees.

It seems to us that Geo. H. Pendleton approaches very near to insignificance, in the pettifogging dodge he made in his late speech in New York. At the meeting which he addressed, a gentleman handed him a pamphlet containing the record of his Congressional career, and this is the notice that he took of it:

"On the seventh page of that pamphlet, I am charged with having voted against certain resolutions on the 7th July, 1864. Now, gentlemen, if any of you will examine the *Globe*, or the file of any daily newspaper of your city, or will even tax your recollection, you will find that Congress adjourned on the 4th day of July, 1864. From this specimen of fraud and forgery, I leave you to judge of the credibility of the whole fabric.

During his speech Mr. Pendleton takes no further notice of this record. He could pick no other flaw in it, or find any further fault with it, but after a careful study of the pamphlet to find something to discredit, he pitched upon a mere mistake in a date—a typographical error—and because of that, tries to throw discredit upon the whole. And yet he knew very well that the mistake he quoted was not "a specimen of fraud and forgery," but only a misprint as to date. He knew that on the 7th of January, 1864, instead of July 7th—he did vote against a resolution denouncing the rebellion. By a tempest to falsify the entire statement. Such mean misrepresentation, however, it is true, which will be shared in some degree by the South, but that is a poor consolation. The plain and direct road to a peace is before you. You need not consult Mr. Davis, or Mr. Lincoln or Mr. McClellan on this subject. You went out by supreme State action; you can come back in the same way. In the Southern Confederacy, at least, there ought to be no denial of your right to do so. It was the doctrine your leaders inculcated when they wished you to please them by going out of the Union; they cannot object if you please yourselves by going in. This

Another Southern Traitor in the Field.

The "ray of light" which emanated from the Chicago platform and nominees to cheer the rebels in arms has called forth speeches and letters from a number of their leaders. The last letter from Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, who, when a member of Congress, professed to be a Union man. On one occasion he told the Southern members plainly, that whenever they attempted to carry out their threat of seceding they sounded the death knell of slavery. We have not the space for his recent letter; but give some of the most important paragraphs. After recommending to Jeff. Davis to respond to the Chicago Convention he says: The italics are as we find them:

We have no late news from the Army of the Potomac or Gen. Sheridan's department. We have only the broad, but agreeable assurance that all is well with General Sherman's army. Our special correspondent at Nashville tells us little directly relating to the movement of Sherman, but indirectly gives us a hopeful view of affairs in Tennessee, by showing the great impossibility of any successful advance by Hood.

♦ ♦ ♦

The following article in our issue of Wednesday is republished to-day because a number of typographical errors escaped correction.]

Mr. Blair's declarations, even as reported by his organ, are to the effect that any Kentuckian who vote for McClellan will be political and personal sufferers thereby—that they will be marked and punished.—Louisville Journal.

The organ to which the Journal here refers is the Frankfort Commonwealth. Mr. Blair's declarations, however, as reported by this paper, and to which the Journal calls attention, are not to any such effect, and that any reader who has a particle of sense or of honor well knows. Mr. Blair, according to our report, "warned his hearers of what would certainly befall home traitors, if they persisted in their wicked schemes,"—"of what would befall those among the supporters of McClellan who were working for the destruction of their country." But he expressly declared that, he did not believe all the supporters of McClellan to be traitors; nor did he charge them with it. If, then, these declarations are to the effect which the Journal charges, it is because the Journal holds that every Kentuckian who votes for McClellan is a traitor and working for his country's destruction. That, however, is one of our business—that sheet may think of McClellan's friends as it seems best, but neither we, nor Mr. Blair, have any such opinion of them.

And we here re-assert that Mr. Blair—who according to the Journal itself, is a gentleman and so is to be believed when he explains his own meaning—did again and again declare that he meant no threat against American citizens, because of the mere support of Gen. McClellan, saying almost verbatim, "that Kentuckians were the last men to threaten, or to care for threats." He merely stated what would be the traitor's doom as taught by the experience of the history of the past.

As to the Journal having been assured by gentlemen of our city, who heard Mr. Blair's speech, that our statement of it is "grossly and vilely false," we have only to say that no gentleman ever made such an assertion; gentlemen are not accustomed to apply such low and coarse phrases to the mere report of a speech made according to the reporter's understanding of it, and given without a word of comment or criticism. But we do not believe that any one who had read our report of the speech ever applied these epithets to it;—it is on the part of the Journal—to use that paper's own words—an "infamously false" statement.

He then proceeds to talk to Jeff. Davis about the necessity "of giving the Democratic party all the power we can." He proposes to do it by accepting the proposal of the Chicago convention for a Convention of the States, but demands, as did Vice President Stevens, that they shall be "sovereign."

The truth is, that the Government at Washington has not dared to exercise power in the grand scale that our Government has. The Lincoln Government has not ventured to resort to an effective conscription. It has not resorted to taxation as we have; it has no tax in kind; it does not prohibit imports; it does not monopolize the exports; it does not reply upon imprisonment."

He then proceeds to talk to Jeff. Davis about the necessity "of giving the Democratic party all the power we can." He proposes to do it by accepting the proposal of the Chicago convention for a Convention of the States, but demands, as did Vice President Stevens, that they shall be "sovereign."

The Views of another Southerner.

Hon. Jere. Clemens, of Alabama, like other Southern Democrats, takes an interest in the Federal election, and has given his views in reference to the canvass. Mr. Clemens does not belong to the Rhett and Jeff. Davis school. We have space for but two paragraphs:

For attempting to preserve, unimpaired, the Union our fathers made, Mr. Lincoln has, and still is, denounced as a tyrant, the Federal Congress as a band of treacherous miscreants, Gen. Grant as a butcher, Gen. Sherman as a merciless ruffian, Gen. Butler as a beast, and, lastly, the people of the North were pronounced incapable of self-government—miserable tools of the basest and most degraded despotism, who had profoundly disgraced themselves by an ignoble love of gold and brutalizing fanaticism! These, and many other *mild and gentlemanly* epithets, were applied to all who dared to doubt the right of a single State to destroy the liberty and happiness of the whole. But all that is changed when the principle of secession comes to be applied in the South.

TERMS.—All sum of \$20 and under cash in hand, sums over \$20, notes with good and proper security, negotiable and payable in one of the Banks at Lexington, Versailles, Frankfort or Georgetown, at four months, bearing interest from date. Purchasers having the privilege of paying off their notes at any time before maturity, and thereby saving interest.

No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with in every instance.

M. POLK, Agent for Legatees.

HENRY FERGUSON, Auctioneer.

Nov. 2 tw2t.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,659, for ten shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated September 24, 1858, to Matthew Mayes, was enclosed by mail, on September 24, 1858, to C. B. Henry, Cashier at Princeton, Ky., which has never been received by him, but has been either lost or mislaid. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate in lieu of the one so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

M. MAYES.

Nov. 2, 1864-w&tw2m.

NOTICE.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN

HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON's Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864—352—6m.

Commissioner's Notice.

John H. Vaughan, Administrator of Elizabeth Ward, deceased, Plaintiff,
vs
Elizabeth Ward's heirs and creditors, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

T HIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement, all persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Ward deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the 20th day of November next, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred.

G. W. GWYN, Commissioner.
Franklin Circuit Court.

NOTICE.

The Rebel View of Vandalia.

The Daily Mississippian, of September 28, contains the following notice of Vandalia's adhesion to McClellan:

"Vandalia is out in a letter supporting the nomination of McClellan. We suppose he has had a closet-talk with McClellan, and finding him all right, has turned right-about face to give him his support.

Sept. 27, 1864-1m.

More Schemes of Rebel Villainy.

Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, has sent the following despatch to the Mayor of Buffalo:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—To the Mayor of Buffalo: This department has received information from the British Provinces to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this information to you.

W. H. SEWARD.

Assignee and Trustee of A. C. & Co.

Oct. 31, 1864-tw3w.

To the Creditors of Thos. S. Page.

THE Circuit Court at its October term made this order:

It is ordered that that the Trustee loan to the creditors of Thomas S. Page, whose debt is fully and satisfactorily proved, herein, an amount of the money on hand, as shown by his recent account, not exceeding one-third each

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-*tf*.]

WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-*tf*.

J. W. FINNELL.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-*tf*.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-*tf*.

LYSANDER HORN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Frankfort Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-*tf*.

JAMES SPEED.....WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-*tf*.]

JAMES HARRAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, *deed*. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-*tf*.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-*tf*.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would call the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-*tf*.

Black, Dark for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Liver Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

W. WEITZEL.

V. BEBERICH.

WEITZEL & BEBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 3, 1863-*tf*.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused L. S. to seal the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 150 pounds, has a stammering or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-*tf*.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-*tf*.

W. MARSHAL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-*tf*.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-*tf*.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the materials, &c., of the office known as the State office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,

Lexington Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found a little expression, either in the address of the prominent negroes in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have instigated and prosecuted it should share in the responsibility of its consequences. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat, as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 1st, 1864.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

For further information—Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over there, (there are many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863-*tf*.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

W. T. SAMUEL, Auditor.

August 8, 1864-*tf*.

NOTICE.

THESE were introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls addressed to me for the same, were all unanswered, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cramack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently by a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-*tf*.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goates, & Mustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

Aug. 26, 1864-*tf*.

NOTICE.

WE are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

Aug. 26, 1864-*tf*.

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

Aug. 26, 1864-*tf*.

NOTICE.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 150 pounds, has a stammering or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-*tf*.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, on the 27th June, a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. MARSHAL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-*tf*.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

A. C. KEENON informs